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He writes unequally but with glesms of genius, and now and then strikes out passages of great beauty of thought, with remarkable command of the full resources of language in the expression or concealment of thought or emotion.—Boston Evening Gazette.

expression or concealment of thought or emotion.—Bosion Evening Gazetto.

The author writes with a terrible energy, and has weven to the author writes with a terrible energy, and has weven to the most absorbing laterest, and which a narrative full of the most absorbing laterest, and which a marrative full of the most absorbed laterest of pervetas its upon the interpeans passion appeared to the introduct of pervetas its upon the interpeans appeared to the reading it, that it forgets itself, led on insensibly by the strange, thrilling fassination of the tragic story.—New York Day Book.

We must accord to this anonymous writer a high place in the sphere of fictitious composition. Many of his sectors possess an intense vitality. His pictures often reem to glow with life, instead of being colored by art. He has a rare mastery of terse and vigorous expression. His dramatic power is equal to his constructive skill. Tragedy is, doubtless, als forte; but passesses of sunny and beautiful description show that he is also at home among the gentler elements of humanity. If the present work be the first fruits of his genius before the public, it announces a higher order of intellect than has recently been devoted to this branch of literature. New York Daily Tribune.

An interesting, and, in many respects, powerfully wrought tale by a new author. The description of the duel, and of the flight, and pursuit of the 'poor crazed woman over the leasurested helds it mid-whiter, are exceedingly well done. A pseuliar feature of the book consists in the introductory verses preceding each chapter, which are quainty and fanctfully executed.—New York Evening Post.

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ANOTHER TARTAR HOAX IN LONDON

Reported Unconditional Acceptance by Russia of the Propositions of the Allies.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANCE IN THE FUNDS.

Improvement in Cotton --- Panic in the Breadstuffs and Provision Markets.

RUSSIA AGREES TO NEGOTIATE.

PEREMPTORY DEMANDS OF AUSTRIA.

NOTHING NEW FROM THE SEAT OF WAS. RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT PIERCE'S MESSAGE.

AMERICAN SHIPS IN THE BALTIC.

CONSOLS 89 1-2 a 89 3-4, ac.,

HALIPAX, Jan. 31-10 P. M The royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the norming of Saturday, the 19th instant, with one handred and seven passengers, arrived here at half past 9 o'clock

St. Petersburg letters say that Marshal Paskiewitch has bequesthed his dying injunction to the Emperor to make peace. He would never have given this advice to Nicholas, whose battles ne had fought; but to the young Emperor, who had no hand in raising the war, he urged

Paris. Two commissioners, one for the army and one for the navy, are appointed to prepare a report.

Admiral Lyons and General Canrobert are the members for the army, and Admiral Dundas and General Neil for the navy. There had been a discussion relating to the withdrawal of the allied force from the Crimes, retaining only Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Balaklava, and making a campaign up the rivers of the southern provinces of Russia. The Admirals opposed the plan, inasmuch as it would take six months to remove the material of the past campaign from the Crimea.

The Copenhagen official journal denies the existence of any circular repudiating the Swedish alliance on the part of Denmark.

Paris.
Sweden continues her warlike preparations.
The Cunard steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool of the Cunard steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, the 13th inst., but lay off several

bours for want of water.

The Collins steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 17th inst. Four hours after leaving New York, a terrific gaie sprung up from the north and east, and continued all day and night. She experienced severe easterly weather all the passage, and lost one of her boats.

The Union did not touch at Southampton on the way

to New York, but sailed from Havre direct. The Belgique sailed on the 11th from Plymouth for

THE WAR. RUSSIA CONSENTS TO NEGOTIATE.

The grand news of the week is that Russia agrees to regotiate on the terms proposed by the allies.

The first announcement was made from Vienna by telegraph to the London Times in the following words: Russia accepts the allied propositions unconditionally.

This despatch caused an immense sensation. The funds rese three per cent, and cotton one farthing. In the other markets a panic reigned.

Next day the government published a despatch from Minister Seymour at Vienna as follows:-

This qualified announcement curbed the excitement and alarmists begin to fear that Russia merely seeks to gein time by deceptive negotiations. Meantime funds remain steady. Previous to the above announcement the Vienna papers represented the state of affairs as

most serious, unexpected and slarming, and that all the personn I of the Austrian Embassy had received orders to quit St. Petersburg, and the Russian Embassy was ordered to leave Vienna.

The actual circumstances were, that when Count Ed hazy handed to Count Nesselrode, at St. Petersburg, the Austrian allied note of December 2d, he said that he was not authorized to enter into a discussion, but if the note was not accepted unconditionally before January 18th,

burg. To prevent this, Count Nesselrode communicated with Vienna direct, and January 11th Prince Gortschakoff produced a memorandum expressing a general a general inclination on the part of Russia to negotiate, but proposed certain alterations in the programme. Count Buol formally received the document next day (Friday, the 12th), but inasmuch as it did not contain an acceptance, pure and simple, of the propositions, Austria could make no reply without the concurrence of France and England. The Ambassadors of those Powers accordingly sent to Paris and London, and re-celved for reply that the Western Powers had no motive to give up a decision which had already been carefully considered; and further, that it by January 18th, Russia did not accept the ultimatum, Count Esterhary and the Austrian Legation would leave St. Petersburg, and Austria would immediately seek to obtain the armed co-operation of the Germanic Diet

During the week that elapsed between Russia's first and second reply intense apprehension existed in Vienna, although without sufficient precaution to notify the Western Powers that notwith-standing the rupture of diplomatic relations, Austria would not be in a position to commence hostilities this year. On the 16th all apprehensions were set at rest by the announcement above stated, that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed.

There is very little other news.

From the Crimea there is nothing important. Numerous ambuscades of Cossacks were distributed around the allied camp, but vigilance prevented many stragglers being captured. Several additional explosions had been stroyed. France and England each reserve a gate, by

which they were enclosed, as a traphy.

The Invalide Russe publishes a letter from Prince Gortachakoff, saying that a party of French, wearing white coats to prevent their being seen in the snow, advanced by night and surprised Baidar, bayonetted the outposts, and retreated when the Russian reserves came up. Gen. Codrington's latest despatch is dated January 1 and merely reports the health of the army to be good.

THE BALTIC.

A Dantzic letter of the 11th says that the American ship Washington, that lay all summer at Copenhagen, had landed her cargo on the ice and conveyed it in

The American ship Telegraph is reported in the Cate-gat, and another American vessel at Revel.

ASIA.

Constantinople intelligence under date of the 7th inst, reports Mouravies advancing in Asia. His advanced osts are within three hours' march of Erzeroum. The campaign of the Turkish army in Imenstia is deductely ed in order to cover Erzeroum. Omar Pascha's tian contingent had already embarked for there.

Omer Pasha had tendered his resignation, but the
Sultan refused to accept it. Omer was in diagrass as

Constantinople. Not long since the official Commissioner for Widows and Orphans applied to attac Omer's property in Constantinople for the behoof of his children by his first wife.

mt to Omer the attachment was not per mitted, but since the fall of Kars the Commissione

aken the property.

The Turkish government has published the account of tie fall of Kars, tending to throw the entire responsibility on Omer Pasha. He sent Col. Simmons to defend him at Coustatinople, but Summons finding himself supplant-ed there, left for England. Omer Pasha blames the Turkish z inlafry, especially Riga Pasha for withdrawing supplies There is some talk that Omar Pacha will be sent as Turkish Minister to England. Abd el Kader has arrived in Damascus, to occupy the

palace presented to him by the Sultan.

A Paris commercial letter says the French whaler Es-padon, was chased two days near Kurifites Island, in the Pacific, by the Russian corvette, but escaped in a snow

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, ETC. Home politics are quiet. Palmerston's ministry is sining adherents in Parliament. The hope of peace throws all other news into the shade.

The President's Message is, of course, variously com-mented upon, but the general opinion was favorable. It s considered moderate in tone, yet expressing the Presicent's views with dignity and precision. No one here anticipates a rupture between the two

A treaty has been made With Japan, opening to British commerce the ports of Negasaki and Hakadadi the same

as to the Americans. Hon. Heary Golbourn, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, is dead. The Countess Dowager of Errol, daughter of William the Fourth and the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, is also dead. She

was fifty-five years old. ment smail arm factory was landed at Woolwich on the 15th inst. from Robbins, Lawrence & Co.'s, Windsor,

An exhibition of the capabilities of the Baltic's metal lic life boats was made at Liverpool and found satis-

There was a grand review at Paris on the 15th, of the roops from the Crimes, when the Duke of Cambridge, ia the name of Queen Victoria, presented the British Crimean medal to 14,000 French troops.

The Moniteur publishes the report of the M Finance. The report says the financial condition of the country is excellent, and that the only danger is the temptation to extravagance, but hopes the Emperor will ostpone expenditure on all enterprises except those of

Three new Senators were shortly to be appointed which rumor says are the Duke of Valmy, Duke of Maille and the Marquis of Bethisey.

Portugal. Heavy rains and freshet in the Douro had caused com iderable damage.

The Cortes would meet on the 19th instant.

Spain. Maria Christina is about to marry her second de

Prince Drago, a rich nobleman. The Emperor has signed a decree relating to Protes

tents. It is liberal, except so far as it prohibits the marriage of Catholic priests converted to Protestantism.

Government has been obliged already so restrain italian bishops in their administration of the Concordat.

Several princes of the Germanic federation are about to assemble at Berlin, to discuss existing political rela-

The Persian official journal announces that the Persian government is determined to maintain neutrality.

Financial and Commercial.

Money in active demand, at previous rates. Consols had advanced as much as 3½ per cent, closing at 89½ a 89%, with a steady market. All the European stocks have participated in this advance.

AMERICAN SECURITIES. Mesers. Bell & Co. report the market for American se-

| 7 | carries dans, but prices unchanged. Their            | quo | MUORE |
|---|--|-----|-------|
| j | 870-   |     |       |
| 4 | United States 6's Bonds                              | 04  |       |
| 4 | Massachusetts Sterling Bonds                         | 90  | a 98  |
|   | Pennsylvania Sterling 5's                            | 70  | a 74  |
| ú | Do. do. Bonds  | 12  |       |
| H |  | 79  | a 80  |
|   | Maryland Sterling Bonds                              | 86  | a 88  |
|   | Virginia 5's Bonds                                   | 81% | a 82% |
|   | Do. 6's  | 86  | A 88  |
|   | New York Central 7's                                 | 02  | a 94  |
|   | Do. do. 6's  | 70  | a 81  |
| 9 | Erie RR. 1st Mortgage Bonds                          | 00  | 100   |
|   | Do. 3d do.   | 100 |       |
|   |  | 81  | a 83  |
|   | Erie Convertibles                                    | 72  | a 74  |
| 3 | Erie Fund  | 80  | a 81  |
| J | Erie Fund<br>Pennsylvania Central 1st Mortgage Bonds | 85  | a 87  |
| 1 | Michigan Cen'ral                                     | 92  | a 94  |
| 9 | Illinois Central 7's                                 | 74  | a 76  |
| ı | Do (freeland)  | 76  |       |

LIVER COL COTTON MARKET.

Mess. s. Brown, Shipley & Co. and the Brokers' Circular state that the cotton market opened dull, but closed active and firm at an advance of one-fourth of a penny n fair uplands, and fully one-eighth of a penny on other qualities. The business of the week amounted to 58,700 cales, of which speculators took 8,900, and exporters bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. The market was firm, but stocks were rather more freely of fered at the close. The following are the quotation Fair Orleans, 6%d.; middling, 5%d.; fair uplands, 5%d.; middling, 5%d.; fair Mobiles, 5%d.; middling, 59-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 378,000 bales, including 202,000 American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., and others, quote a considerable decline in breadstuffs. The first named circular quotes flour unsettled and dull, not being able to give accurate quotations. The decline is stated at one shilling per barrel. Western Cana', 40s. 6d. a 41s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 42s. a 42s. 6d.; Ohio, 42s. a 43s. 6d.: Canadian, 40s. a 41s. Wheat four pence lower, and still tending downward, with a duli market—white, 11s. 6d. a 11s. 9d.; red, 10s. 6d. a 11s. Corn dull and prices drooping-white, 44s. 6d; yellow, 42s.; mixed, 41s. 6d. Most other authorities quote flour

Is. 6d. a 2s. 6d. under the above quotations. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. rs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report a considerable decline in provisions, and quotations generally nomina, with a limited business. Old mess beef, 90s. a 110s.; new. 112s. 6d. a 120s. Pork quiet—old sweaty mess, 82s.

market. Lard declined to 67s., and to arrive, 63s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

[From the Brobers' Circular ]

Navsi stores and declined. Rosin, 4s, 4d. a 4s. 6d. for common to 6s. 6d. a 8s. 1d. for fine. Tar quiet. Crude turpentine and spirits quiet—the latter quoted at 36s. Fes.; ashes quoted at 47s. Pots, 59s. a 59s. 6d., with a quiet market. Tallow unsettied, and prices considerably lower. Quercitron bark steady and prices unchanged. Dyewoods—But little speculative demand, and no change in quotations. Olive oil in activegrequest. Nothing doing in real or cod. 50 tons of American whale sold at 59s. a 60s. Sugar had advanced 1s. Coffee dull. Rice inactive, and 3c. a 6d. lower. Tea buoyand.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER. Trade is rather into favorable in Manchest sing more dujers than sellers.

Mesers. Baring, Brothers & Co. report sugar and coffee slightly advanced. Breadstuffs is her low, and the market dull. Iron firmer; Weish bars and rails, £8 a £8 5s.

[The lateness of the hour compels us to postpone the

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES AT CHICAGO.—The Chicago Democrat has the following on the state of trade in that city:—
Business is quite dull in our city, unusually so inceed; and we notice a continual tendency to decline in prices of all descriptions of produce. Our packers who contracted early in the season for bogs must lose a great deal; and prices bave gone down from six and a r.all and seven dollars to four and a half to five dollars. Wheat has also declined, while earn is almost unus cable, and the small quantity forwarded is generally styred on holder's account.

The Luembers of the Republican State Central Commit-tee conve ued in this city, at the Astor House, on Wednes-day evening. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New York, was called to the chair, and Allen Monroe, of Onon

day evening. Hen. E. D. Morgan, of New York, was called to the chair, and Allen Monroe, of Onondaga, officiated as Se vetary.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—
Resolved, That i wo delegates from each Congressionat district of the State be appointed to attend the convention of the republica us, to assemb e at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February next.

Resolved, That i wo delegates from each Congressionat district of the State be appointed to attend the convention of the republica us, to assemb e at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February next.

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Resolved, That i wo delegates from each Congressionated unanimously:—

Resolved, That i wo delegates from each Congressionated unanimously:—

Resolved, That i wo delegates from each Congressionated to attend the convention of the republica us, to assemble a Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February next.

Resolved, That i wo delegates from each Congressionated to attend the convention of the republica us, to assemble at Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February next.

Resolved, That i wo delegates from each Congressionated in attendance and the convention of the republica us, to assemble a Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 22d of February next.

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Resolved, That in delegates from each Congressionated the convention of the republica us, to assemble at Pittsburg, in the 22d of February next.

Resolve

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1856. with the usual throng of spectators—Captains, com-manders being seated about the room with lieutenants, and pursers, and mere civilians, interested in the proteelf, is still an issue between the parties, both having tak-en the solemnity of an oath, with asseverations

en the solemnity of an outh, with asseverations diametrically opposite—the one that the epithets were applied, the other that they were not. The decision of the Court will be locked for with much anxiety.

Affer the record had been read and approved, the Judge Advocate read his reply to the argument of the arcused, an abstract of which is as follows:—He commenced by remarking that certain portions of Com'r Ritchie's defence were irrelevant, because mere assertions unsupported by evidence. He then moved that the affidavit sworn to before Mayor Conrad, as well as certain assertions included in the defence, should be stricken from the record. He also said it was to be regretted that Com'r Ritchie had indirectly attacked the Secretary of the Navy as well as the President of the United States, by the tone as well as the substance of his defence. The attacks upon Captain Dupont were unfair, inasmuch as Captain Dupont was absent from the court, and of course unable to defend himself; besides which there was no private prosecutor in this case; the charge was drawn up without an i beyond the control of Captain Dupont. The Judge Advocate then read the charge brought against Com'r Ritchie and proceeded to comment upon it, after a short analysis. The important portion of the charge is that alleging that Com'r Ritchie said in Washington that he had applied cartain cpithest to Capt. Dupont, and the allegation that the action of the retiring board was the cause of the insuit cfured by the accused to Capt. Dupont. Com'r Ritchie said it was not necessary to dwell upon the specification that such conducts at that of Com'r R. tended to bring on a quarrel or duel, as it was patent to the entire of the profession of the Board; the conversation as of the Return of the Specification of the specification of the Return of the specification of the specification of the Return of the Return of the Specification of the Return of the specification that such conduct as that of Com'r R. tended to bring on a quarrel or duel, as it was pasent to the cases of creary man. The Judge Advocate them said that the specification are the present for the assertion of such language. The accurace endeavored to prove that the word present it was the pretent for the assertion or such language. The accurace endeavored to prove that the word "pretent" means only "cloak," "blind," &c., if he had extended his researches further, he would have found that it also means "occasion." or "motive," which meaning was given it in the incidence, "motive," which meaning was given it in the incidence, and the action of the Naval Retiring Board was in reality the main cause of the conversation and insult at the La Pierre Ricuse, in Philadelphia, as well as Com'r R.'s alleged public satement in Washington. He preceded to show that the cifficalty, and by reference to Captain Jupont's evidence and etter to the Secretary of the Navy. He asked how wild the kind relations existing between the parties come to an end, if not by the action of the Retiring Board? The Judge Advocate also examined Mr. Esheringe's evidence in support of this statement, and said that the Court would observe that in the interview between Mr. Esheringe and Com'r R., at that interview, detailed what lad occurred at the La Pierre House, as relevant to Cap'ain Dupont's conduct in the Naval Retiring Board. Certain Inaguage used by the accused was read by the Judge Advocate, and its tone condemned. This isanguage accuses the persons bringing the charge, of chicane, &c.; the Judge Advocate referred to certain pretions of the detence to show that "chicane" was not unanown by the accused the also wont into a discussion to show that the arguments of accused against the publicity of the larguage aiseged to have been used in Washington—was not in dispute, and that the latter portion, referring the cause of the quarrel to certain pretions in Washington—was not in dispute, and that the latter portion, referring the

contended—

First.—That the officers of the Department and other functionaries, in all their acts, are open to the scrutny and criticism of the citizens, and that the Naval Board cannot be viewed as exempt from the censure that the

The Lafayette Hall Askir.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD.

LAFATET HALL, Jan. 31, 1856.

In perusing the Herald of this morning, my attentice was attracted by an article baseds, "Another Ut-curbance at Lafayette Hall." In regard to the above article, the particulars are as follows:—Mr. Oving was in my house when Shenan and others called. Shenan had some words with Mr. Irving, but no person present noticed the conversation as far as the talk of fight was concerned. There was no such conversation as to need the assistance of the police, as Mr. Irving declined baving any conversation with said Shenan, when Shenan and his friend retired.

I offer this in justification of corretves and house, which is respectable. BATES & JONES, Proprietors.

The U. S. frigate Potemac and U. S. ste consined at Havans on the 26th of January.

Sanitary Survey of the City.

W CITY IMSPECTOR—APPOINTMENTS OF
HEALTH WARDENS.

We are glad to see the improvements making in the af-fairs of the Health Department of the city government. The City Inspector has commenced the work of reforma-tion by the selection of gentlemen who ought to be smiaently qualified for the performance of the duties devolv ing upon the subordinates in this important departm and the following were a few days ago sworn into office before his Honor the Mayor, as Health Wardens for th

several wards:ward 1—Noah B. Stokley,
2—Rich'd L. Gilbert,
3—Charles Hicks,
4—Wm. W. Woodard,
6—Joseph Canning,
7—W. A. Haggarty,
8—G. S. Lesycraft,
9—Jas. H. Domarest,
10—John Slowey,
11—Oliver Green,
Ward 13—Jes. P. Abbott,
14—Wm. S. Wood,
15—Lewis S. Kirk,
18—Leddy Bilgers,
20—R. Woolssy,
21—San'd Stanley,
22—Wm. Halden.

The appointments for the Fifth and Twelfth wards have not yet been made. About the first of February the above officers will be required to commence and prosevisiting every house in their respective districts, and entering in books, to be provided and filed in the City Inspector's Office, the names and residence of the owner, the number of stories, rooms, families, adult persons and children, the condition of the premi in regard to ventillation, cleanliness, &c.; also to thoroughly examine all yards, onthouses, cellars, sinks, roughly examine all yards, onlinester, censes, shad, cesspools, and the manner in which the roof and surface water is drained off, or if permitted to render baseasents, cellars, Sec., damp and unheadhy by want of proper drainage. All slaughter houses, stables, hogpens, &c., are to be reported, and the ordinances for securing cleans. ness enforced as soon as the arrangements for so doing

The night soil, which has heretofore been cast into the river, filling up the slips, and rendering it necessary for them to be frequently dradged out, as addition to the nuisance, will be hereafter removed from the city, to be entered into with James R. Dey, who agrees to pay \$4,100 per annum for the right, to continue for the term of five

years.

It is anticipated that the right of removing dead animals, blood, offal and other refuse, will also pay a revenue to the city, proposals having been received, and a contract will, doubtless, soon be perfected.

Thus the city, in addition to getting rid of the nuisance, will save at least sixty or seventy thousand dollars per annum.

annum.

Mr. Morton, the City Inspector, announces it to be his intention to insist upon the performance of the duties of the department, and the faithful execution of the laws and will insure this by removing promptly any officer in the department who shall be found incapable or neglect [1].

the department who shall be found incapable or neglect-fel.

This is the proper course to pursue, and cannot but re-sult in establishing in our city a systematic and efficient administration of at least one department in the muni-cipal government. This is the kind of reform the tax-payers of New York require. Give them good, honest and capable officers, and there will be no need of altering the charter at every session of the Legislature; and with-out this all the charters or laws that can be enacted will be without wall. out this air the charters or laws that can be also as the without avail.

We hope the City Inspector will persevere in his labors, and he will be sustained in his efforts by the general appropriation of those whose dearest interests, their health and lives, are entrusted to his watchfulness and fidelity.

City Intelligence. CORN EXCHANGE, YESTERDAY.—In the Corn Enchange, corner of Broad and South streets, may be seen four broad, oblong tables, divided on the surface by slipe of wood, with draws underneath, in which samples of flour and grain are kept for exhibition and sale during 'change hours. Two of the lorgest of the tables, on the east side of the building, are devoted to the use of the cast side of the building, are devoted to the use of the flour men, and the other two, in the room fronting west on Broad street, are devoted to the use of grain sellers. The latter are placed at a fixed annual rent of \$10 for each draw and the portion of table above it. The flour "stands," as they are called, comprising a draw to each, were let by suction yesterday, between 12 and 10 'clock, N. H. Wolf, Esq., the President of the Exchange, acting as auctioneer. They were disposed of something after the fashion of pews fu a church: that is, they were fixed at a rent of ten dollars each per annum, and were put up for a lease of five years, with the privilege of taking two, to each bidder, and no more. They were not to be transferred or subjet, so long as a man continued in business. The stands were rarranged in ord and even numbers on alternate sides of the tables. The flour stands numbered 48. They were put up for first choice, &c., the first of which was knocked down to siessrs. Nason, Coltins & Co., at \$16 premium. The second choice was sold to L. Roberts & Co., at \$50. The third went at \$30; third at \$30; frurth at \$17; fifth at \$20; sixth at \$15; seventh at \$20; leighth at \$16, and so on down to \$11, at which they closed. The competition was sharp and the bidding rphited. The total of the sales was about \$10,251. The rental of all the stands must produce a clerer income to the Exchange Company. In addition to the rental of the stands, each merchant transacting business there is charged \$10 per annum for admission. The stands fall short of the demand, and several large receivers fall. flour men, and the other two, in the room fronting west

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A MARRIED WOMAN-SUPPOSED SUCIDE.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning last, a Mrs. Kadore, then residing on Staten Island, at Mariners' Harbor, one mile and a haif above Port Rich mond, left her home, and has not since been seen nor

traces of the body have since been discovered.

ATKMIT TO COMMIT SUILIDE.—Richard Thum, an iron merchant, doing business at the corner of Ruigers and Cherry streets, was brought to the New York Hospital yesterday, suffering from the effects of a dose of laudanum, administered by himself for the purpose of committing self-destruction. Heavy leases in business, it is supposed, led to the rash undertaking. No immediate danger is apprehended by the physician in attendance.

INQUEST EXTRACIDINARY.—Yesterday afternoon an Italian woman came to the Coroners' office with what all expressed was the body of a dosed infant. She had laid

when suddenly the swadding clothe began to move in a convusive manner, which was immediately followed by lead screams from the little corpus. The joy of the mother was great indeed when she found that her earling was still in the hard of the iving. She left the office with a heppy face, and seemingly highly gratified at the result of her visit.

The LATS could be a second of the late Wm. H. Parsy, who committed suicide by shooting himself on the 17th uit, that he was not led to the commission of the rash ac by the desertion of his wife, as was intrasted in several of the daily papers. Mrs. Perry is a confirmed consumptive, and is only absent on the Continent for the benefit of her health.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MESSENGER. - We understand that the menced against Mr. Pehrans, associated press messenger, for carrying express letters to the New York papers from Albany. Postmaster General has directed proceedings to be com-

The Americans of the Sixth Congressional District.
A convention of the Americans of the Sixth Congress

sional district, called by the Grand State Council to select a delegate to the Philadelphia National Council, to be holden on the 18th instant, was held last evening. Mr. Boggins, of the Eleventh ward, was called to the chair, and Mr. Townsend, of the Seventeenth ward, was appointed Becretary. J. N. Reynolds, Eq., of the Fifteenth ward, was chosen delegate on the first ballot. This is the first selection of a delegate to the National Council that INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION

SPEECH OF THE HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE NATIONAL TOPIC OF THE DAY.

The Everlasting Contest for the Speakership

Nicholson Elected Sengte Frinter, dec.

Mo.

THURTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 31, 1856.

On motion of Mr. FIEZPATRICK, (ders.) of Als., the & nate proceeded to ballot for printer.

Necessary to a choice, 27. The Senate continued to vote until Mr. Micholson chosen, on the-

Mr. SEWARD, (black rep.,) of New York, then address

MR. PERSIDENT.—I desire to concentrate the bitention of the Senate and of the country upon the Central American question; therefore I pass over the controversy al Mr. Crampton's vislation of our neutrality laws, as I do the more general topic of the Mouroe doctrine, both of which subjects have been elaborately discussed by the

The President of the United States has caused our to be fully and ably presented, and Great Britain has ex-plicitly refused to comply with our demands. It belongs now to Congress to determine the course which the coun-try shall pursue. It is necessary, therefore, to review our position. If it is right, we cannot recede without not recede too soon. If we shall not recede, we volve our country in no common war-an evil to be avoided if possible, consistently with duty. I shall, therefore, take care not to say, consciously, anything that might tend to inflame our own country or to exam

It is no question of persons or of parties, nor is it even a domestic question. Therefore, I shall refrain now, as I did when I spake to it before, from bringing any personal or partisan or domestic subject into the debate, no mat.

Speaking geographically, Central America is situated on the isthmus which unites the two continents of North America and South America, and extends from the south-Granada; and it spreads from that part of the Atlantic ocean which is called the Caribbean Ses, to the shore of the Pacific ocean. Speaking politically, Central America is constituted by the independent States of Guasemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. These States exclude the Balize, or British Honduras, and covered by Columbus, in the service of Spain, and so, ac cording to the law of that age, became a part of the docording to the law of that age, became a part of the dominion of that kingdom; the Pope having, by a previous econordat, awarded to Portugal all the regions she should discover in going eastward from the Azores, and to Seemall she should discover in going westward from the Azores, and to Seemall she should discover in going westward from that point, without knowing that the two parties, pursuing their opposite courses, were ultimately to meet and conflict. This portion of the inthmus was conquered and colonied and occupied by Spain in 1526, and became, after a time, occupied by Spain in 1526, and became, after a time, the kingdam or vice-royalty of Gustomaia. This vice-royalty, or province, threw off the Spaint in 1838, under the name of the Republic of Central A me rica. In 1839, the five States which I have already named, and which constituted the republic, dissolved their positical union, and each assumed absolute independence. They have an aggregate population of about two million—one twe fill witter, four tweifths mixed, and the residue Indians.

The United States had sympathized with all the Spanish American States in their revolutions, and had extended to them favorable commercial treaties. In 1823, the President, Mr. Monroe, after grave consideration, had announced to the world, as a postulate, that,

American States in their revolutions, and had extended to them favorable commercial treaties. In 1823, the President, Mr. Monroe, after grave consideration, had announced to the world, as a postulate, that.

The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained are hence forth not be considered subjects for future colonization by any European Power.

But the United States had, nevertheless, always declined, although often urgently invited and invoked, to interfere in the political affairs of these States.

Three prominent routes for inter-oceanic passages were discussed one by the way of Tehuantepea, in Mexico; one by the way of Nan Juan and Lake Nicaragus, understood to be within the State of Nicaragus, and one by the way of Chagres, in New Granada. The citizens and the government of the United States applied themselves to obtain the opening of all these passages. On the 14th of March, 1849, the State of Nicaragus entered into a contract with citizens of the United States, granting them as exclusive right to construct a causior railway, from oceans to ocean through the River San Juan and the Lake Nicaragus. On the List of Juae, 1849, Nicaragus tendered to the United States, granting them as exclusive right to construct a causior railway, from oceans ocean, through the River San Juan and the Lake Nicaragus. On the List of Juae, 1849, Nicaragus tendered to the United States, by which it was prevent and renewed, and a new treaty was offered by that State to the United States, by which it was preposed that the passage should be open, on equal terms, to all States and nations who should enter into the necessary stipulations for its safety and preservation. The United States hesitated, and refrained from accepting either treaty. The subject was embarrased by the presence and intervention of Great Britain in Capital America.

While spain retained her dominion on these continents and the adjacent islands, she jealously explaued foreign powers from commerce with her colon

through Central America. Costa Rice, disputing with Nicaragua the boundary of the San Juan, was understood to favor Great Britain; Honduras, Cantingal and Nicaragua invoke the axis of the United States at resisting her aggressions.

It was under these circumstances that the treaty of 1950, called sometimes the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, or the Central American treaty, was negotiated and concluded.

Practically, the negotiation began in an interview held at London on the 24th of September, 1859, between Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister of Great Eritain, and Mr. Rives, American Minister to France, then on his way to the French Court.

Mr. Rives stated that—

The British Consul at New York has publicly claimed for the

Mr. Rives stated that—
The British Consul at New York had publicly claimed for the Mosquito Indians accretingly and conserving over the mouth and lower part of the River San Juan, that the United States had now become a party to the question in their own sight, by virtue of the contract by which Noaragua had granise to American citizens the right to construct an interconstant cannot by the way of the River San Juan and the Lake Kicaragus that the United States, on examination, were satisfied, as evolent in the state of War.